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LARGE METEOR, JUNE 22, 1895.

Dr. BARRICKMAN, writing from Red Bluff, notifies the L. O. of a meteor which appeared about midnight of Saturday, June 22d, between *Cassiopea* and *Polaris*, and, passing below *Ursa Major*, moved upward and disappeared.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRESENT NUMBER.

The Committee on Publication have thought it desirable to reprint, in the present number of the *Publications*, some of the illustrations which have appeared in the past volumes, 1888-1894, together with other new ones, believing that this collection will be particularly interesting to members who have but recently joined the Society, and not unwelcome to any.

THE COMMITTEE.

REMARKABLE METEOR (JULY 10, 1895).—NOTE BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM P. BLAKE.

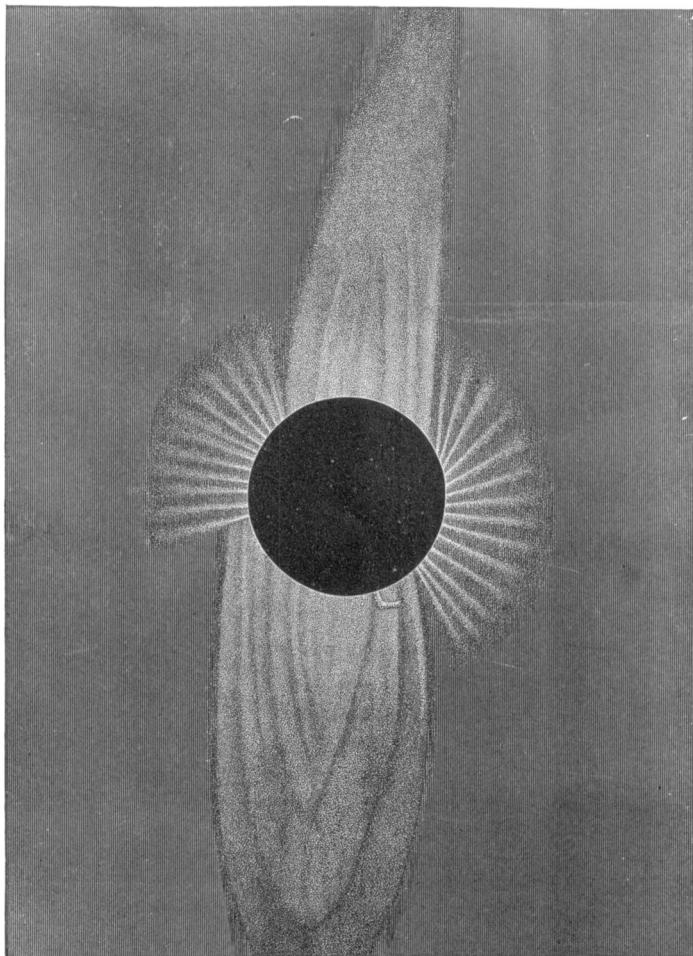
About eight o'clock, railway time, in the evening of the 10th of July, a brilliant meteor of unusual magnitude passed over Northern Sonora, Mexico, in a general southwesterly direction from near the zenith to within about 15° of the horizon, where it suddenly disappeared. There was no accompanying sound or noise of a body rushing through the air, and after the disappearance of the meteor, presumably by explosion, an expected report or detonation was not heard until four or five minutes later, when there was a very heavy report, as if made by the explosion of a magazine or heavy ordnance, sufficient to shake the building and make the windows rattle. The interval between the sudden disappearance of the meteor and the report was so long that the time was not noted except by estimate, which placed it at five minutes. Using this as a factor in a calculation of the distance, this distance must have been sixty miles southwest of the point of observation at El Grupo, or about forty-five miles south of El Plomo, a village north and west of Altar.

During the passage of the meteor, the heavens were brilliantly lighted up with a bluish-green light. Trees and rocks and small objects upon the earth became distinctly visible. The fact of some extraordinary combustion was first made known by this

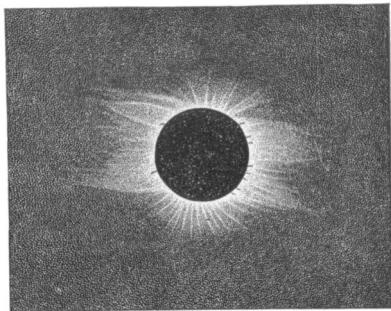


JAMES LICK.

1796 - 1876.



DRAWING OF THE SOLAR CORONA OF 1878.
By L. Trouvelot.



THE SOLAR CORONA OF JANUARY, 1889.

From Photographs by the Parties of the LICK Observatory
and of the Washington University.

THE LUNAR CRATER *VENDELINUS*.

Drawn by Professor WEINEK from a Negative taken at the LICK Observatory,
August 31, 1890.



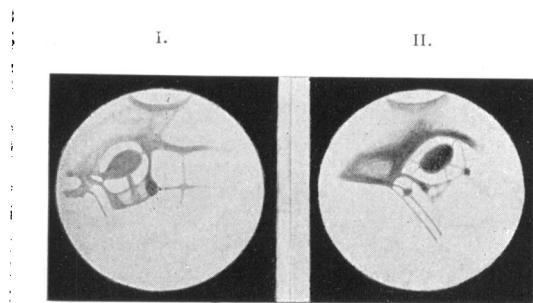
THE MOON.

Photographed at the LICK Observatory, August 31, 1890.



THE LUNAR CRATER *COPERNICUS*.

Drawn by Professor WEINEK from a Negative taken at the LICK Observatory,
July 28, 1891.



1892, Aug. 14^d 11^h 15^m, P.S.T. 1892, Aug. 17^d 11^h 15^m, P.S.T.

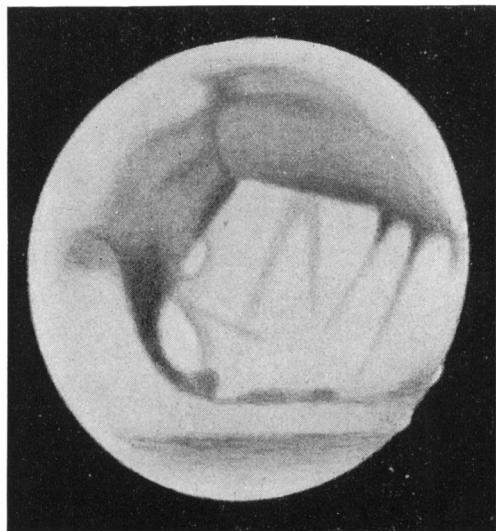
SKETCHES OF MARS, SHOWING CANALS.

I.—W. W. C.

II.—W. J. H.

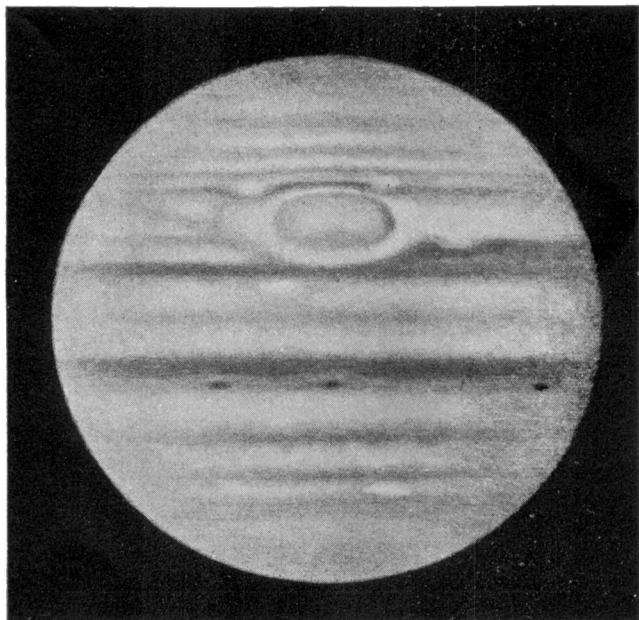
*MARS.*

May 21, 1890. E. S. H.

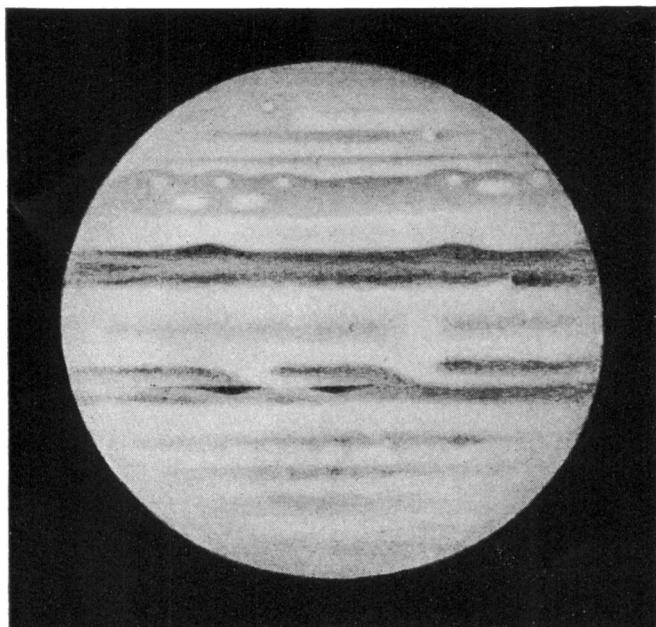


MARS.

July 6, 1890. J. E. K.

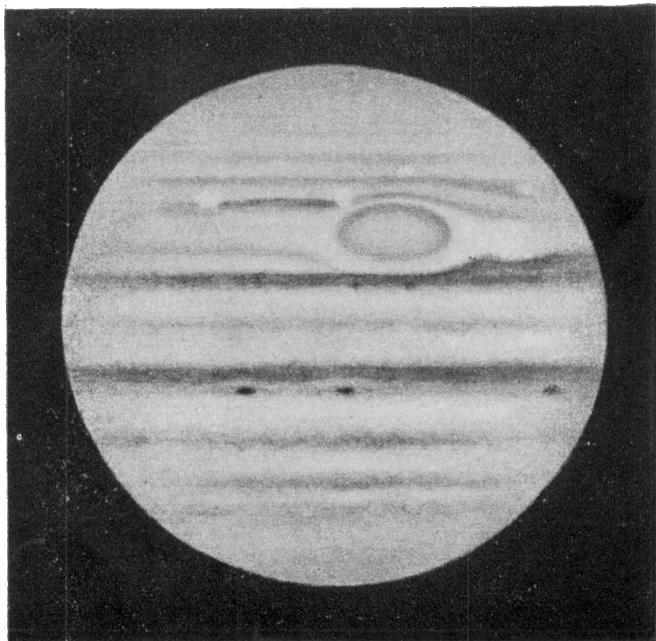
*JUPITER.*

October 3, 1890. J. E. K.

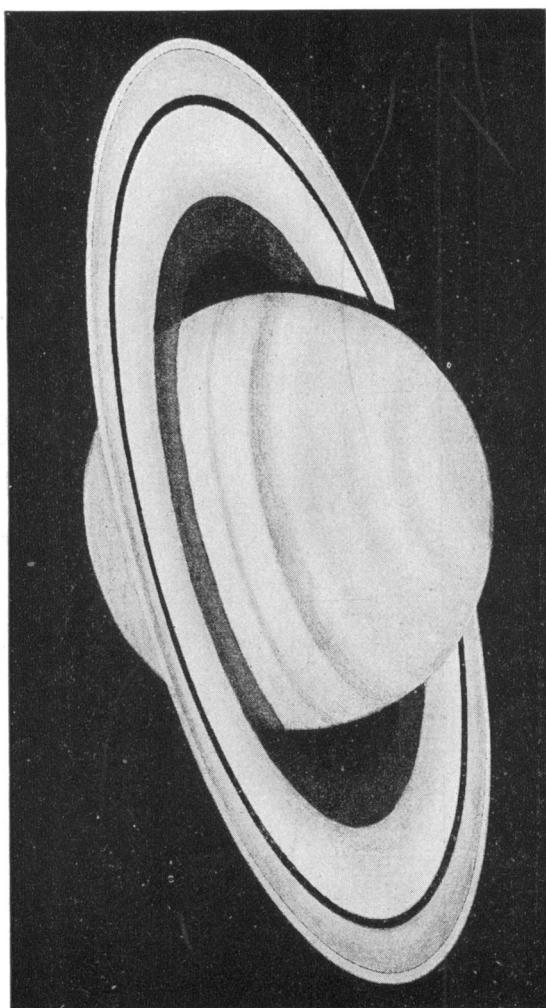


JUPITER.

July 10, 1889. J. E. K.

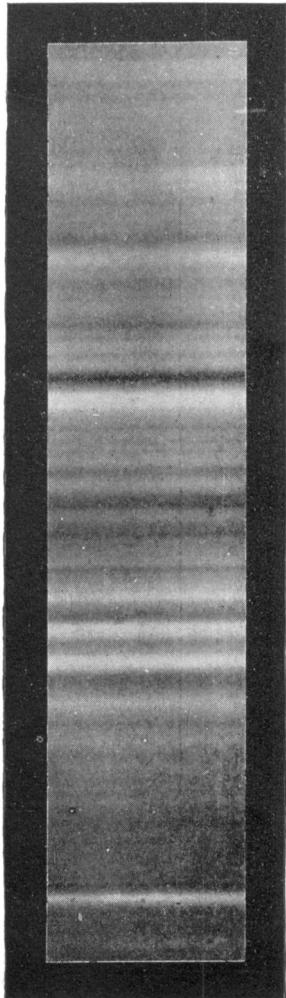
*JUPITER.*

August 28, 1890. J. E. K.

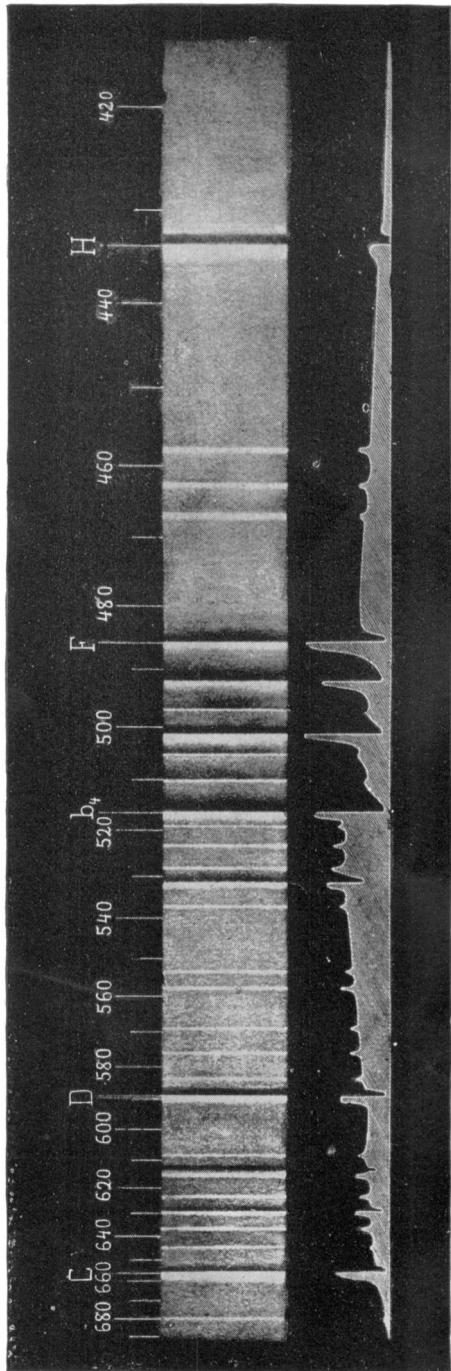


SATURN.

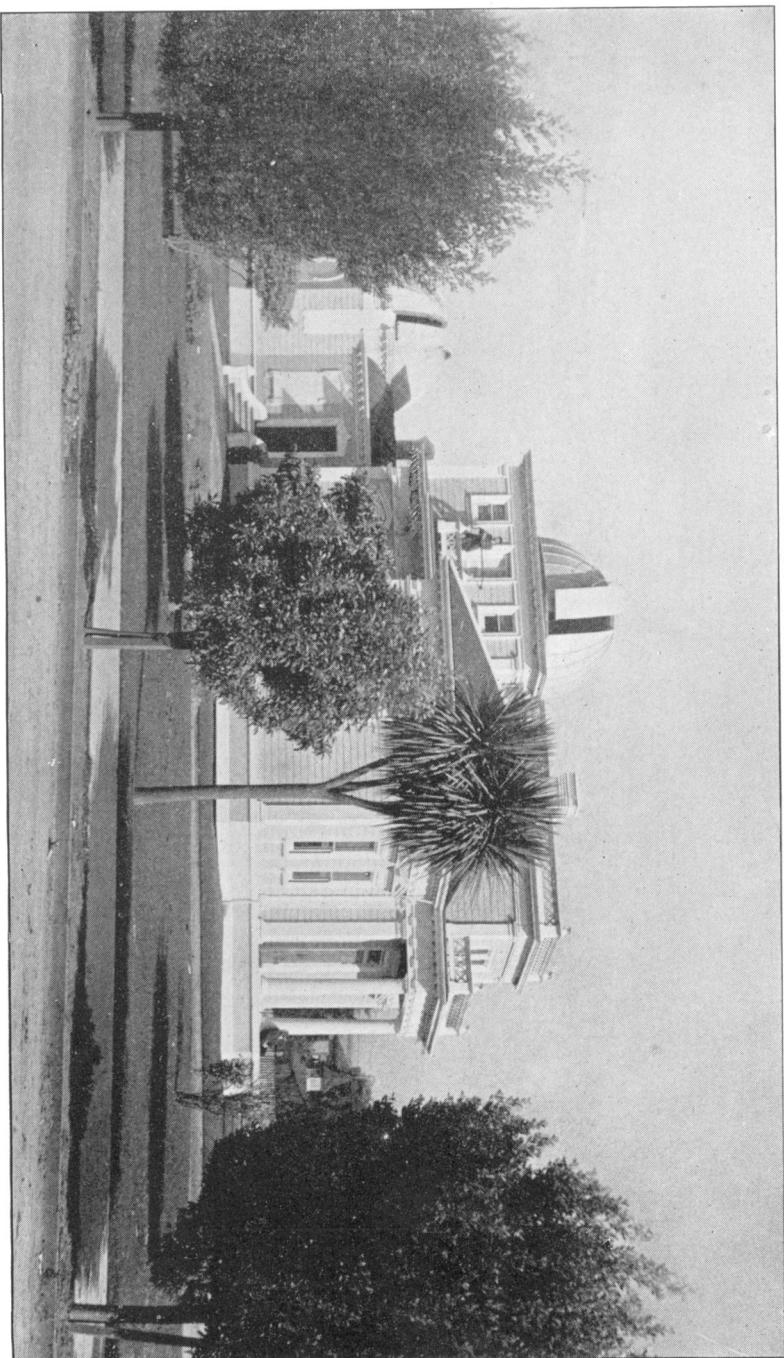
January 7, 1883. J. E. K.



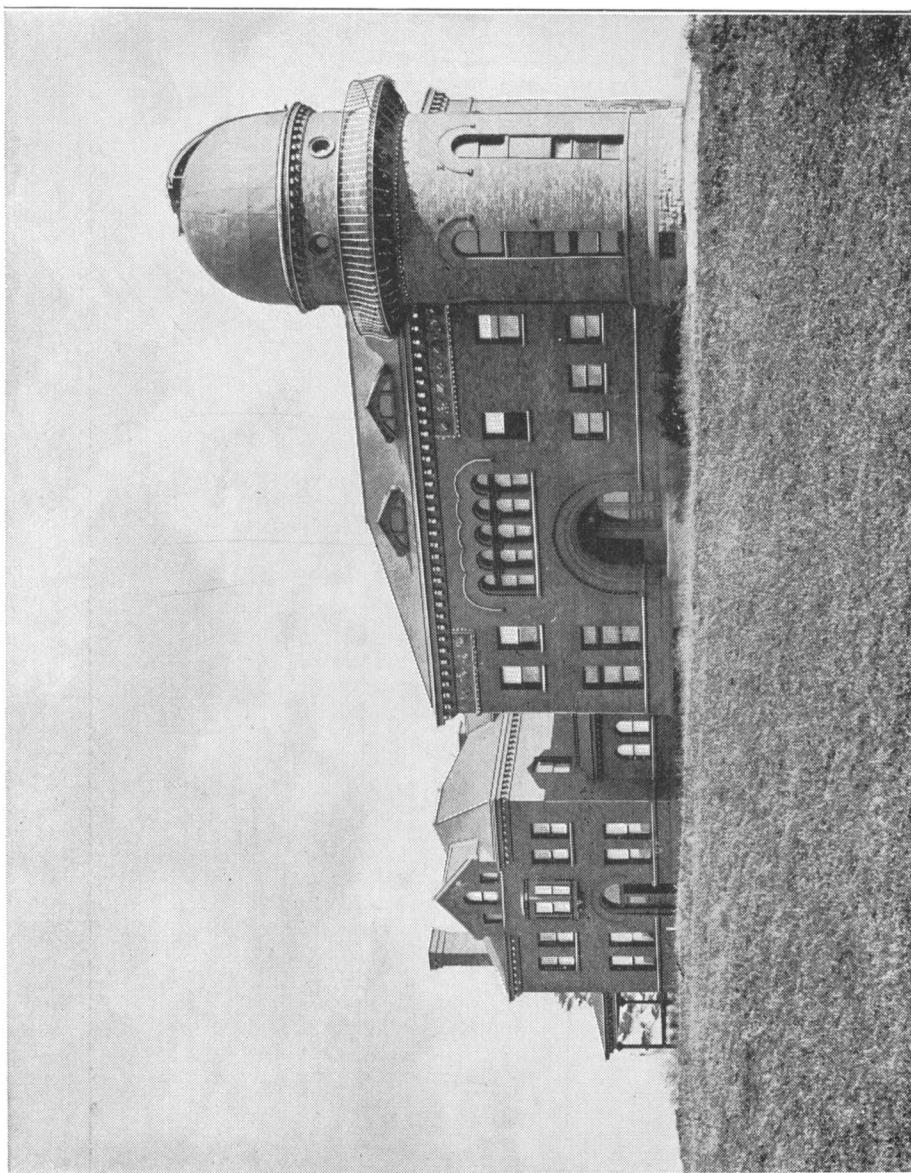
PHOTOGRAPHIC SPECTRUM OF THE NEW STAR IN AURIGA, 1891. W. W. C.



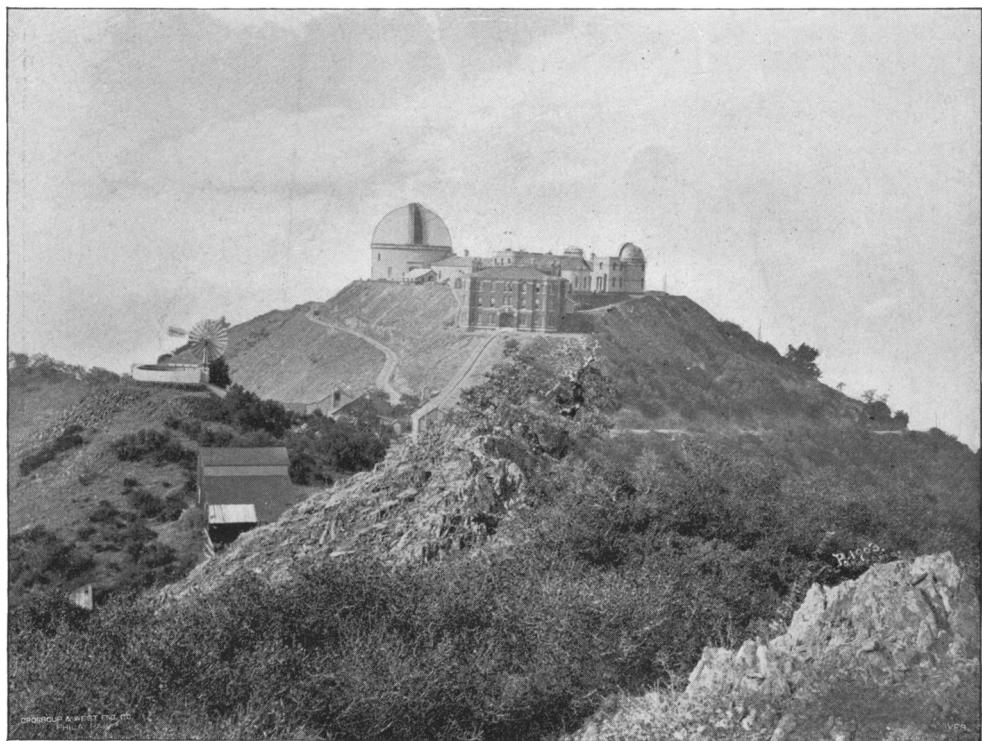
VISUAL SPECTRUM OF THE NEW STAR IN AURIGA, 1892. W. W. C.



CHABOT OBSERVATORY, OAKLAND.



NEW DUDLEY OBSERVATORY ALBANY.



LICK OBSERVATORY.



Copyright, 1893, by Harper & Brothers.
LICK OBSERVATORY IN WINTER.

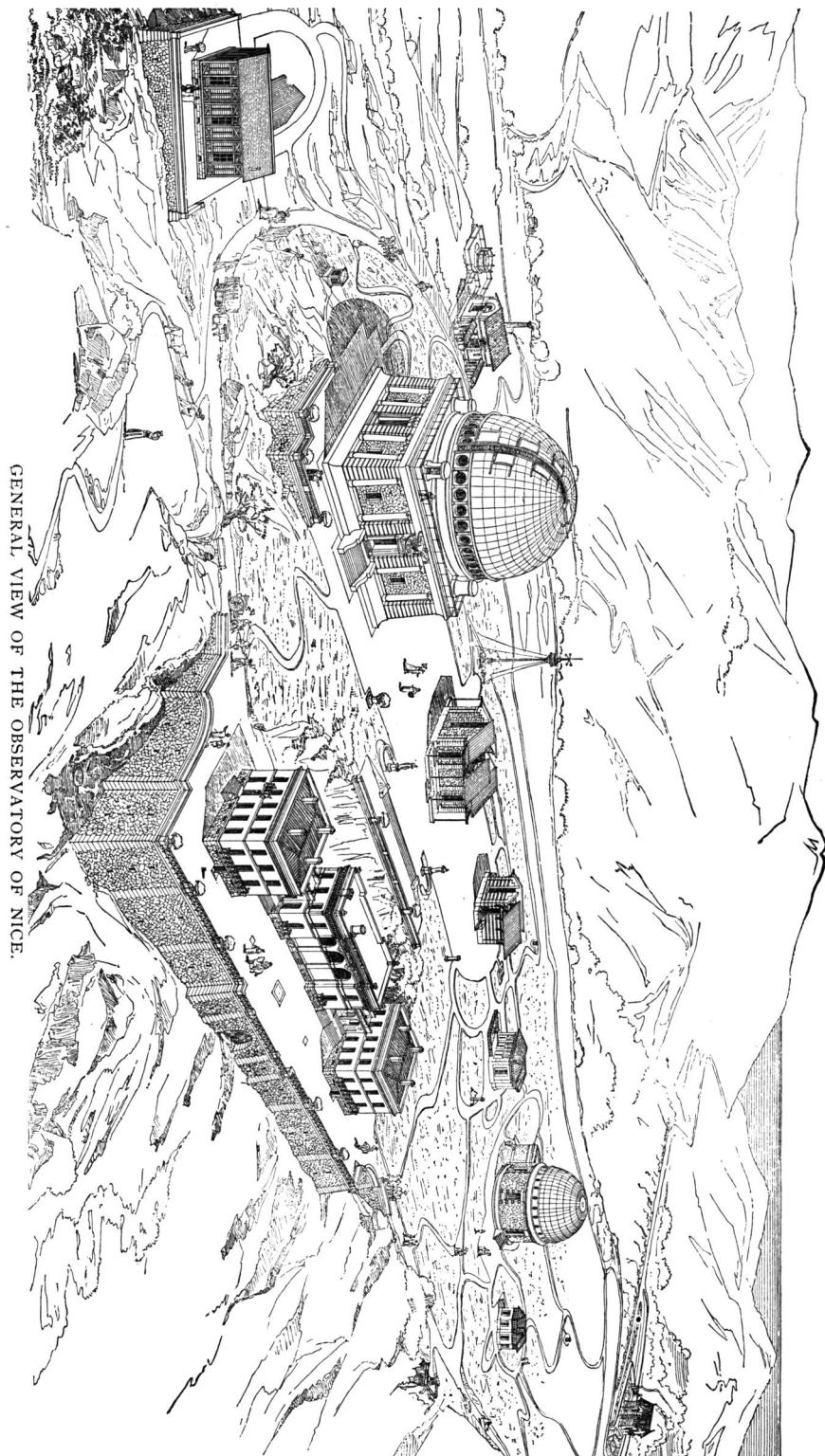


Copyright, 1888, by Harper & Brothers.

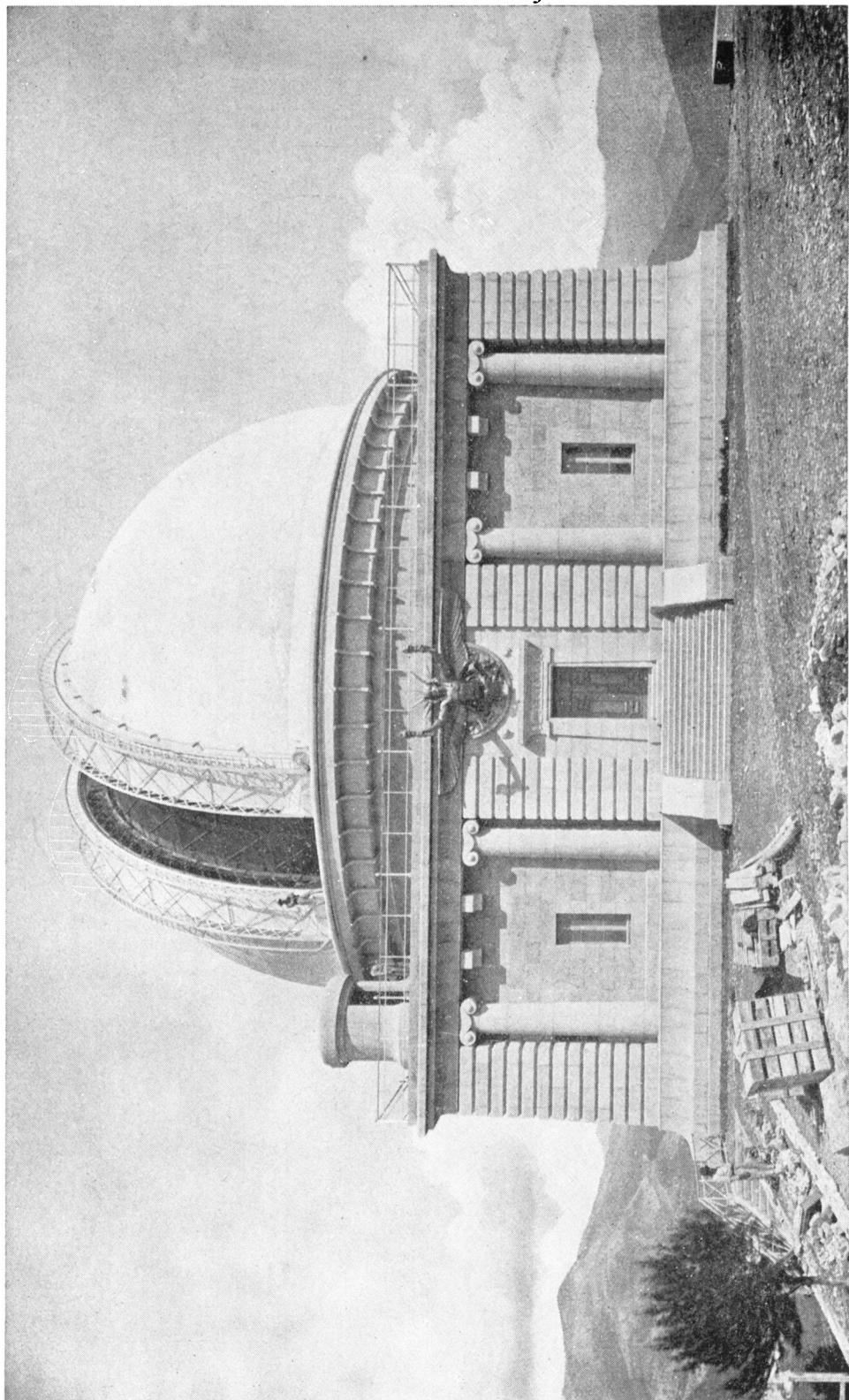
LICK OBSERVATORY—NIGHT SCENE.



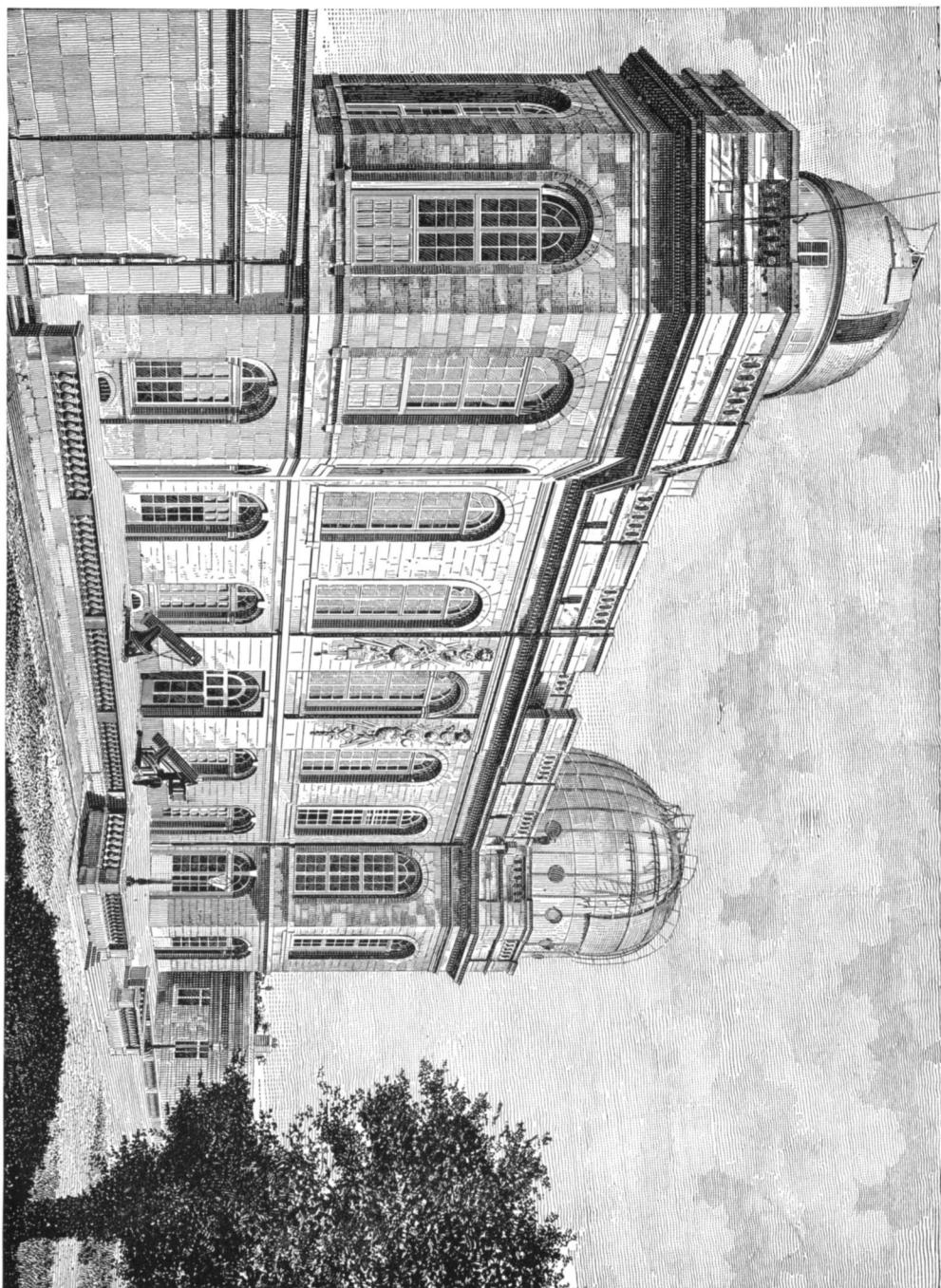
FOG IN THE VALLEYS NEAR MOUNT HAMILTON.



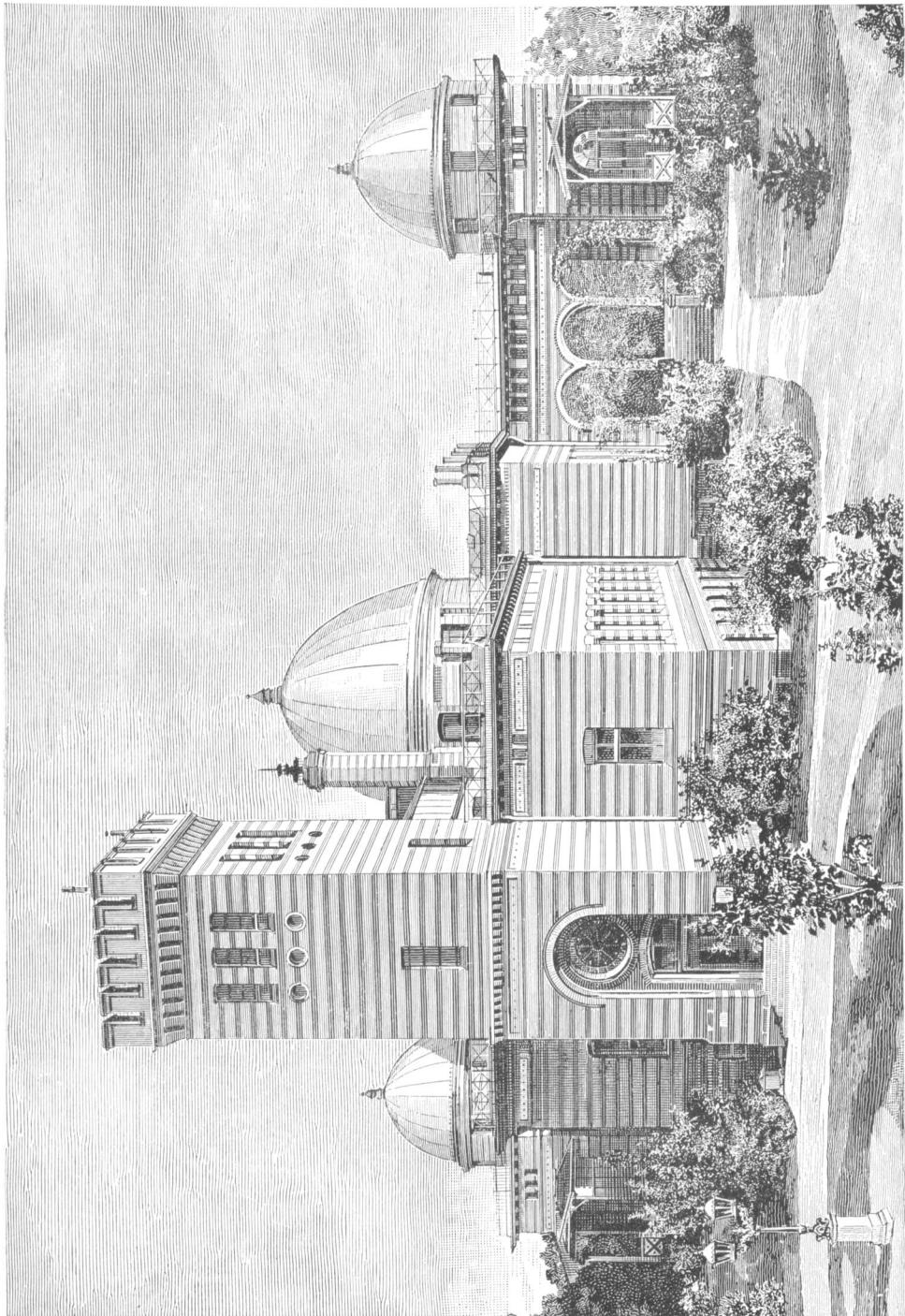
GENERAL VIEW OF THE OBSERVATORY OF NICE.



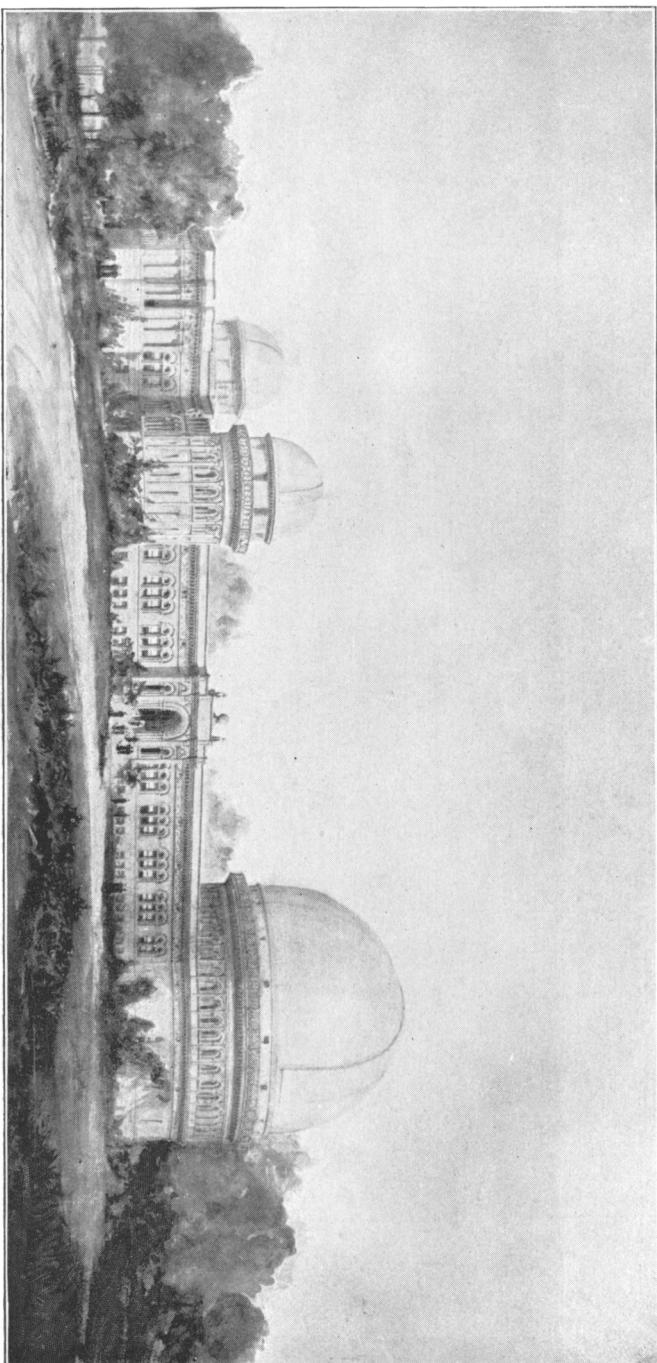
GREAT DOME OF THE OBSERVATORY OF NICE.



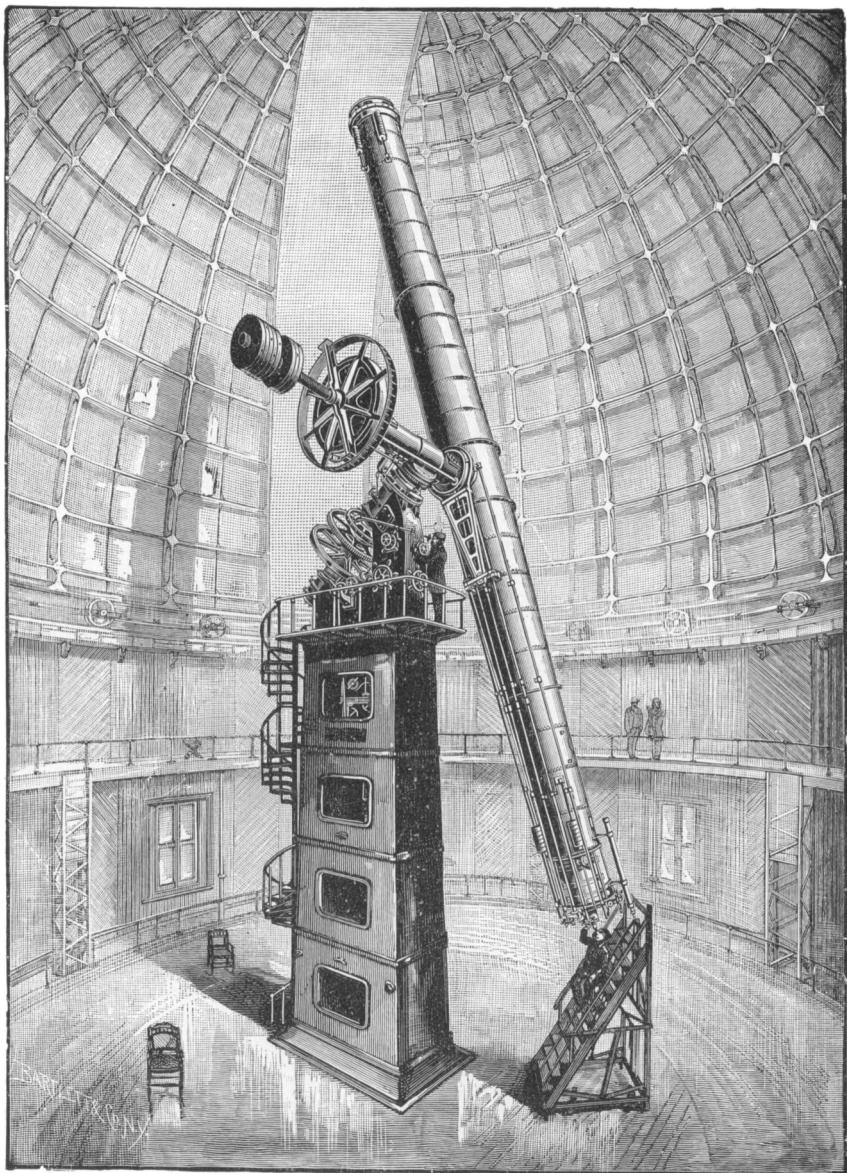
THE OBSERVATORY OF PARIS.



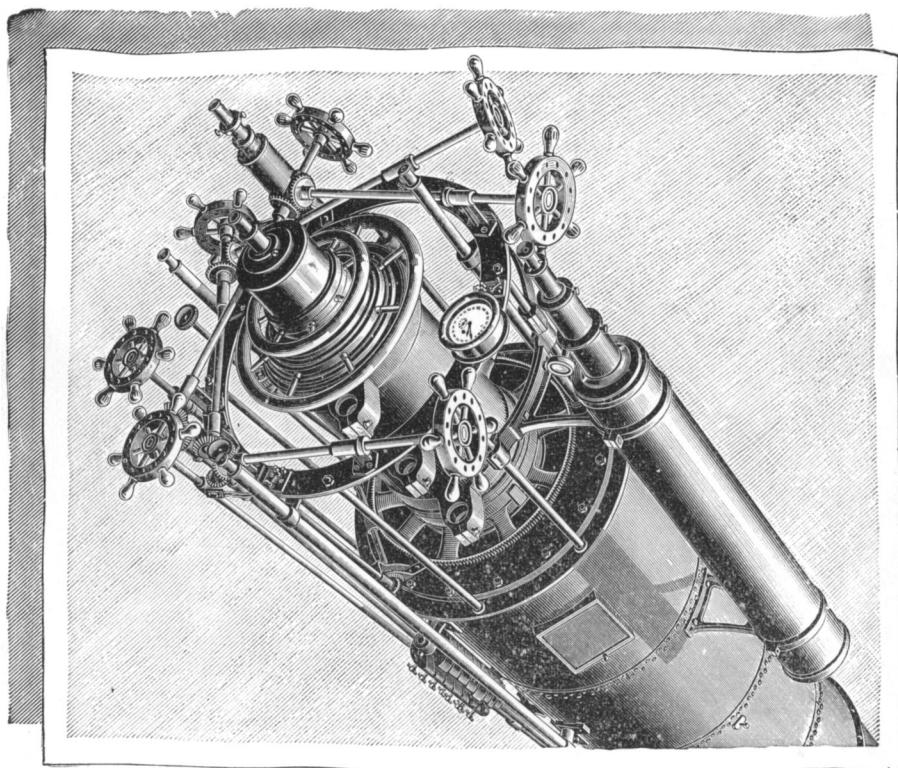
THE ASTRO-PHYSICAL OBSERVATORY OF POTSDAM.



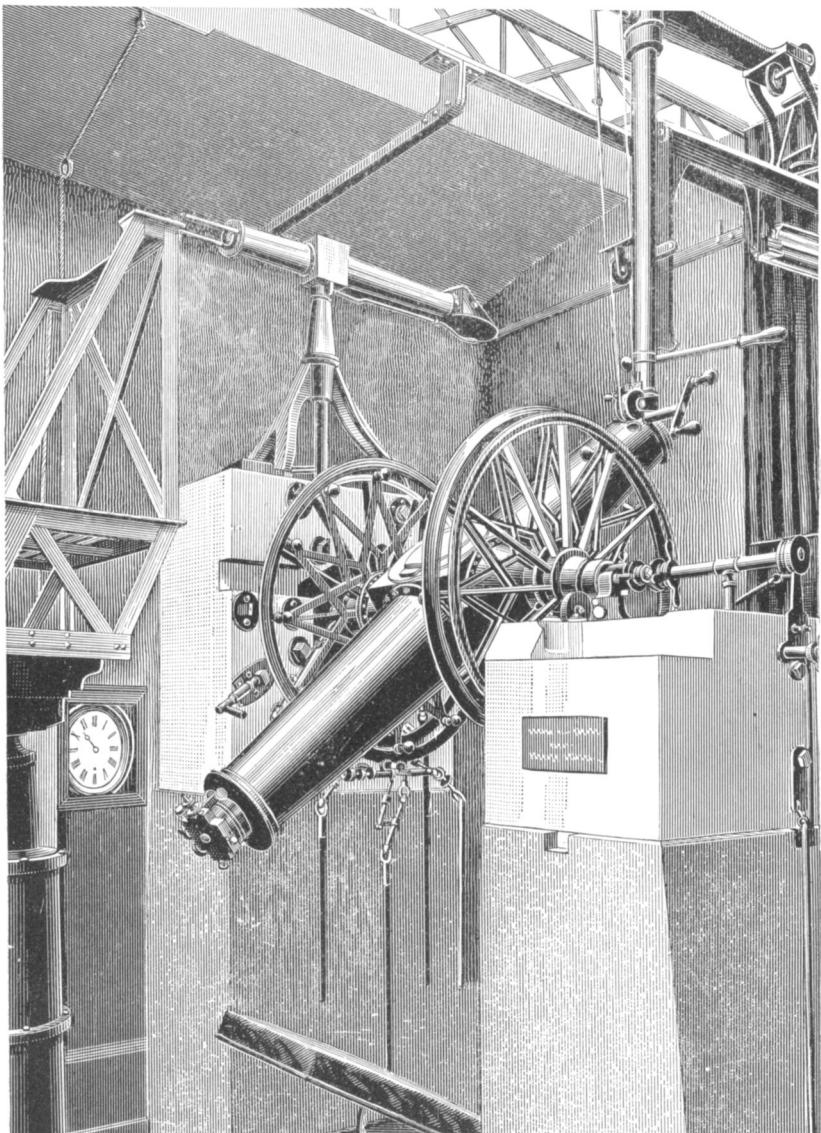
THE VERKES OBSERVATORY, LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN.



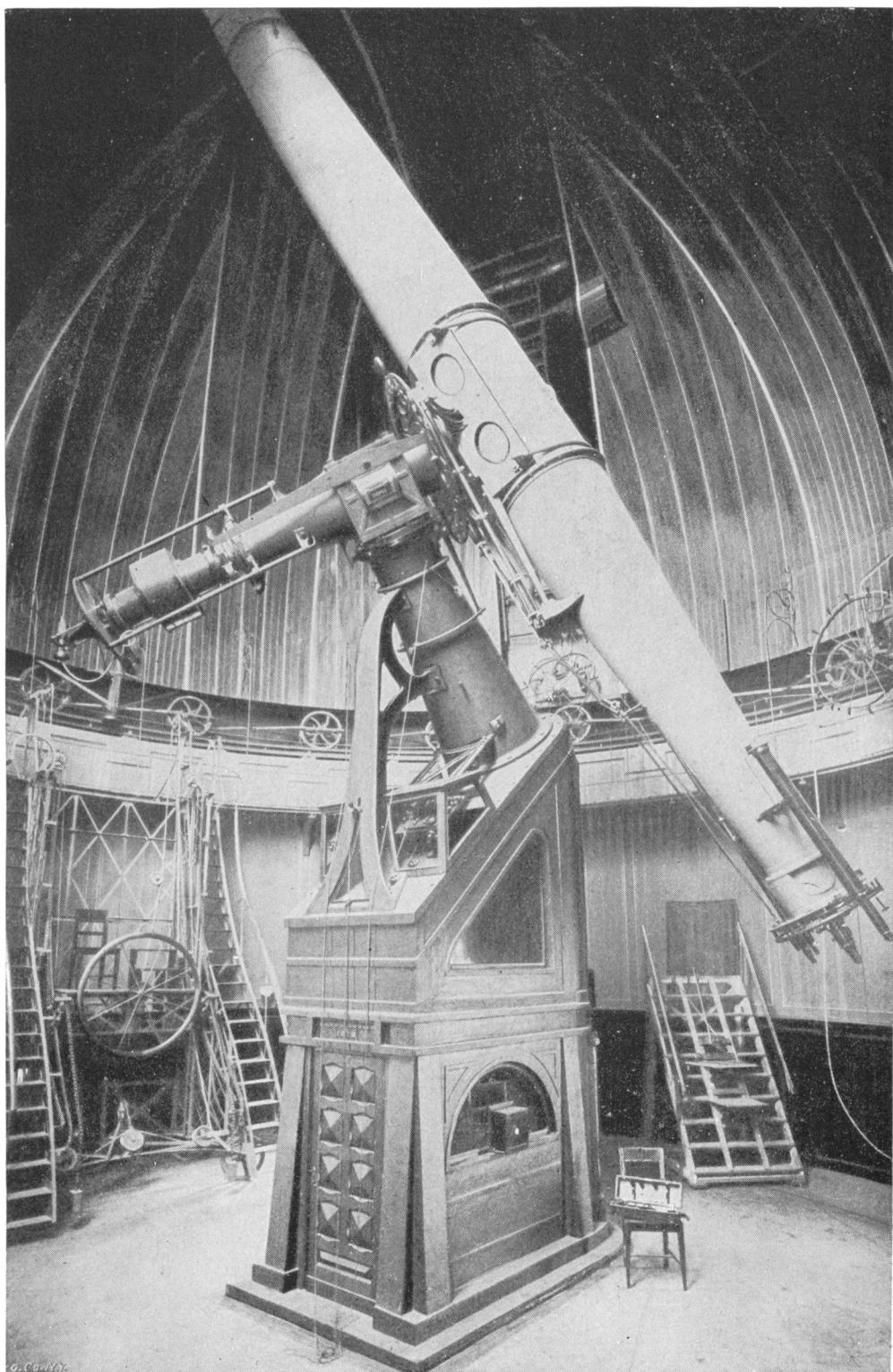
THE THIRTY-SIX-INCH REFRACTOR, LICK OBSERVATORY.



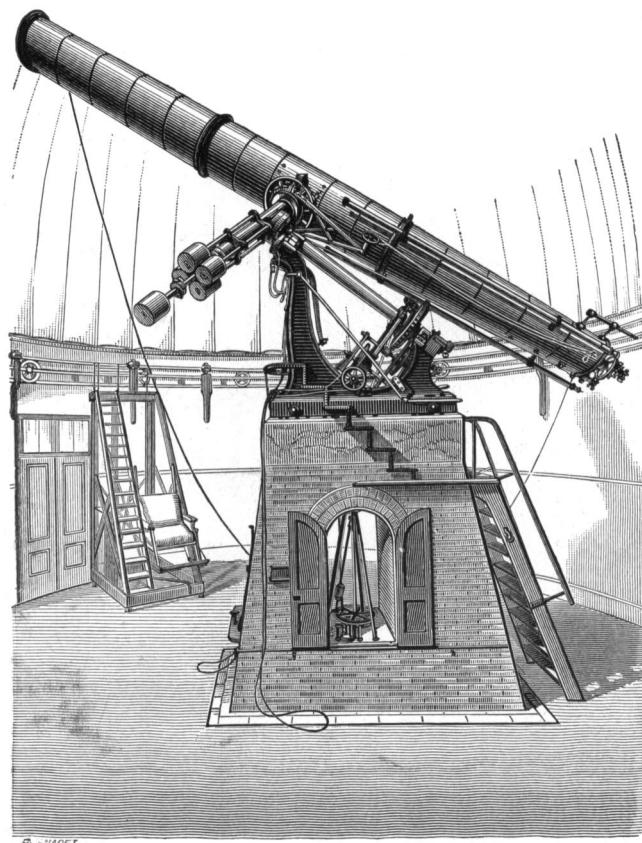
EYE-END OF THE THIRTY-SIX-INCH REFRACTOR, LICK OBSERVATORY.



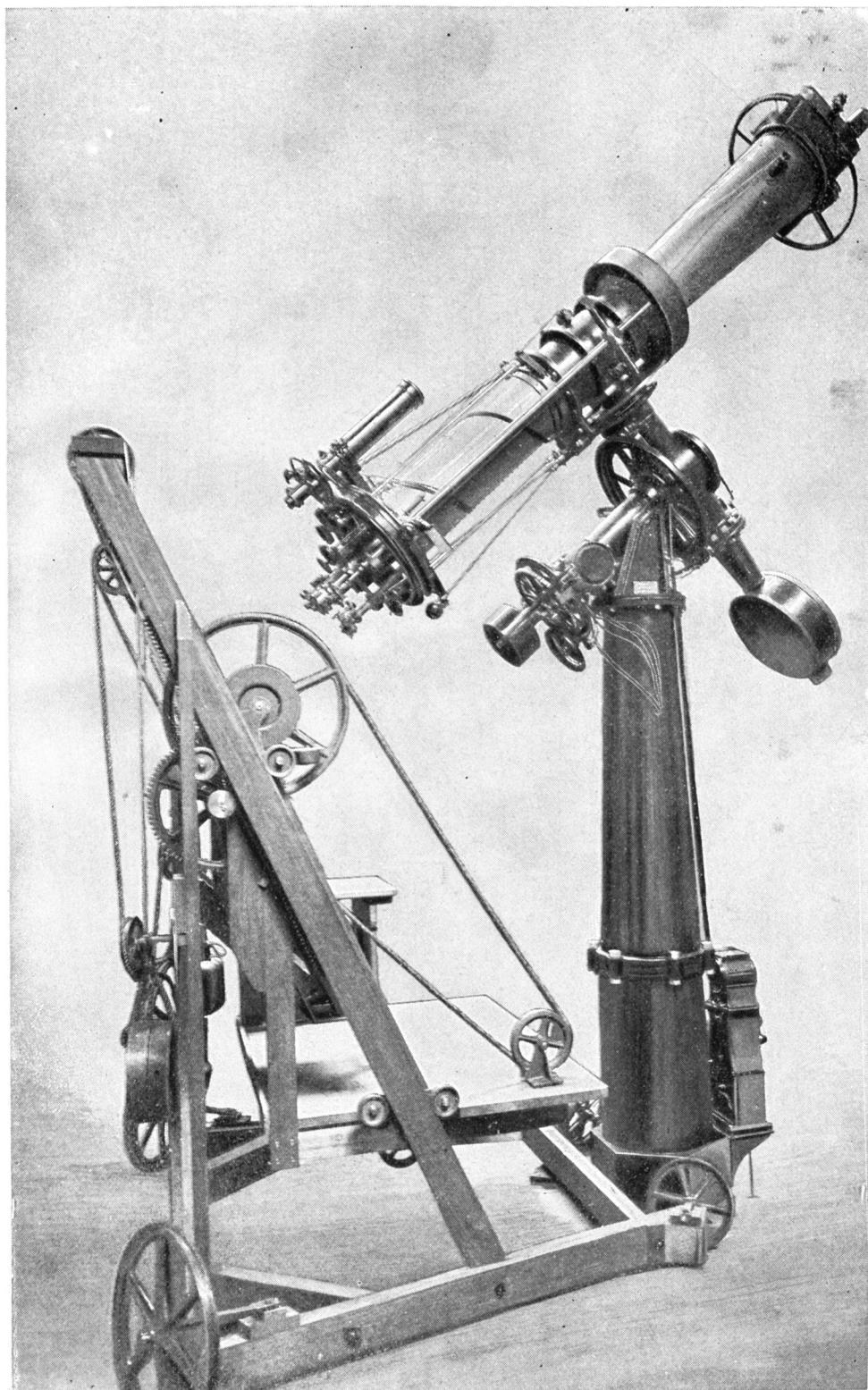
THE MERIDIAN CIRCLE, PARIS OBSERVATORY.



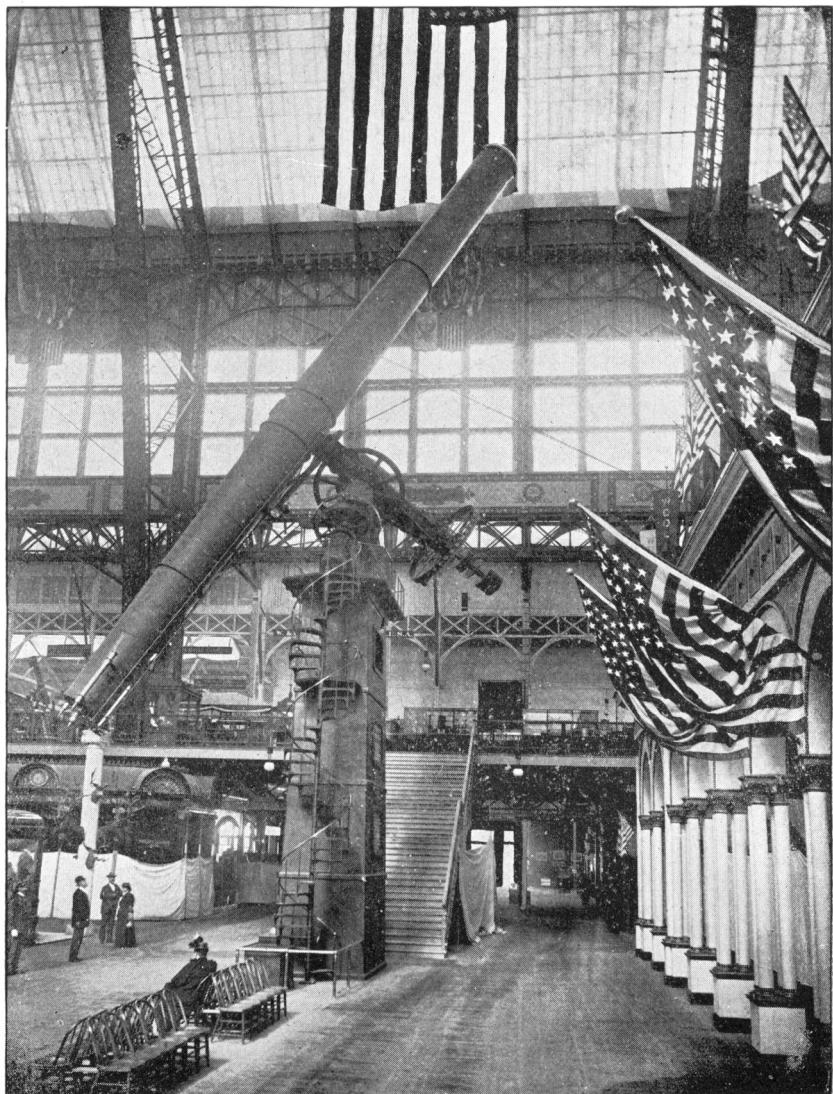
THE TWENTY-SEVEN-INCH REFRACTOR, VIENNA OBSERVATORY.



THE TWENTY-SIX-INCH REFRACTOR OF THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY,
WASHINGTON.



HELIOMETER OF YALE COLLEGE OBSERVATORY.



FORTY-INCH REFRACTOR OF THE YERKES OBSERVATORY.